

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1852.

NUMBER 36.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
SHACKELFORD & JOHNSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy in advance \$2 00
" " six months 12 00
" " at the end of the year 24 00

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Single copy one year in advance, \$2. To any person furnishing a club of five subscribers accompanied with \$7.50, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis, and also a copy of the Northern Farmer, one of the first Agricultural Journals in the U. S. 12 months.

For a club of 10 subscribers accompanied with \$15, we will give a copy of our paper and also a copy of the Geessee Farmer one year.

For 20 subscribers and \$30 cash, we will give as a premium a copy of our paper one year, and a copy of the Flow and Geessee Farmer one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines or less, one dollar; one square of twenty-five lines, one dollar; one square of thirty-five lines, one dollar; one square of forty-five lines, one dollar; one square of fifty-five lines, one dollar; one square of sixty-five lines, one dollar; one square of seventy-five lines, one dollar; one square of eighty-five lines, one dollar; one square of ninety-five lines, one dollar; one square of one hundred lines, one dollar.

One square three months four dollars; one square six months seven dollars; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate. Yearly advertisements subject to two or three changes during the year. Less than a square charged as a square.

Cash will be required for all kinds of Job-work at the time the work is executed. All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editors. The above rates of subscription and forwarding will be strictly and invariably charged. Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

POLITICS.

"Three cheers for gallant Franklin Pierce,"

"Three cheers for gallant King."

Three times Three for Winfield Scott!

Text:—"Wait for the Wagon."

"Tis three times three of merry cheer,
We'll give for gallant Scott,
Our noble leader, our brave chief,
Though Loco loves him not,
We'll sing his name in story—
From Queenstown's bloody height,
From Fort George to Fort Erie,
And Lundy Lane's dark night,
Wait for the White House,
Wait for the White House,
Wait for the White House,
From Waterloo's Scott.

The Loco sang for Pierce and King—
The Wagon for a Loco drive,
Who never turned or flinched in fight,
But fought for a victor's grave,
He sang the war for his country's wrong,
And proudly sang the battle;
His wife was in his nerve, was strong,
Nor shook at war's dread rattle.

Wait for the White House,
Wait for the White House,
Wait for the White House,
Butler brave Scott.

We never forget the stormy days,
The Castle of Juan,
When "Fuss and Feathers" towered high,
And marked out every plan.
The line of glory opens wide,
Through Cerrito's pass,
And fill a page of our country's pride,
With Molino and Contreras.

Wait for the White House,
Wait for the White House,
Wait for the White House,
Columbia's Winfield Scott.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1852.

THE SONG OF THE SURF.—In the still night, when the stars are reproduced amid the watery vastness—

"As if each wave had caught a gem
And held it trembling there!"

Go stand beside our glorious lake, and listen to the song of the surf.

We say at night—lest the ear should be disturbed, and the soul troubled in its meditations over the strange wave music, by the hundred voices of the day-time.

Stand there alone with the deep. Gaze out, as little Dombey did, upon the moving prairies of waters, and see if you can tell "what the waves are saying."

It is a plaintive song—this song of the surf—its crisp rustling, its faint plashing, its melodious dripping commingled in one sad, sweet harmony.—One grows thoughtful as he listens; and a world of speculation is opened.

As yet such sadness is not unwelcome; it is merely

"akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As mist resembles rain."

The current of its suggestions may be melancholy; yet shall its fruits be as sweet as the fruits of autumn. Earnest thought never stunted forth its tendrils, and gained no vigor; and the guerdon of melancholy thought is the refinement of the heart.

We would have that heart which is polluted with unholy presences; that soul which glows with guilty purposes—that ear which is assailed by the crafty logic of temptation—these would we have beside the restless waters, where they might hear the pleadings of this solemn surf-song. It could not moan in vain; it must win them back to virtue and to peace.

The harp and the lute may thrill the breast; the maiden's song may win tears from the strong man; the bird's warble may fill the soul with gladness; but of all the sweet things of music, there is nothing so gentle as the sad and touching anthem of which we write. If one would be an eremite, let him not build his cot beside the sea; if one would escape the "sweet pain" of melancholy thought, let him not come where the billows forever murmur. If one would be ennobled by the hollow world, let him withhold from his ear and deny to his heart the mournful song of the surf.

Buffalo Express.

CURIOSITIES OF GREAT MEN.

Among the curious facts which we find in perusing biographies of great men, are the circumstances connected with the composition of the works which have made them immortal.

For instance:—Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knees; Bulwer wrote his first novels in full dress, seated; Milton, before commencing his great work, invoked the influences of the Holy Spirit, and prayed that his lips might be touched with a live coal from off the altar; Chrysostom meditated and studied while contemplating a painting of St. Paul.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Bentham composed after playing a prelude on the organ, or whilst taking his "anteperipatetic" and "post-peripatetic" walks in his garden—the same, by the way, that Milton occupied. Saint Bernard composed his "Meditations" amidst the woods; he delighted in nothing so much as the solitude of the dense forest, finding there, he said, something more profound and suggestive than anything he could find in books. The storm would sometimes fall upon him there, without for a moment interrupting his meditations.

Camoes composed his verses with the roar of battle in his ears; for the Portuguese poet was a soldier, and a brave one though a poet. He composed others of his most beautiful verses at the time when his Indian slave was begging a subsistence for him in the streets. Tasso wrote his finest pieces in the lucid intervals of madness.

Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage, at mid-day; Byron, at midnight. Hardouin rose at four in the morning, and wrote till late at night.

Aristotle was a tremendous worker; he took little sleep, and was constantly retrenching it. He had a contrivance by which he awoke early, and to awake with him to commence work. Demosthenes passed three months in a cavern by the sea-side, in labouring to overcome the defects of his voice.—There he read, studied and declaimed.

Rabelais composed his "Life of Gargantua and Pantagruel" in the company of Ronsard, and under the eyes of the Bishop of Paris. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Boileau. Pascal wrote most of his "Thoughts" on little scraps of paper, at his by-moments. Fenelon wrote his "Telemachus" in the Palace of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so thoroughly democratic should have issued from such a source, and been written by a priest, may seem surprising. De Quenay first promulgated his notion of universal freedom of person and trade, and of throwing all taxes on the land—the germ, perhaps, of the French Revolution—in the *salon* of Madame de Pompadour!

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the pope. He worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate in his brain, he would take his flute or his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy, (for he was a skilful musician,) when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say, that after theology music was the first of arts.—"Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art, which like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great, gaunt man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again to continue his studies. In his later years he dictated his writings to secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt his facility of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his out-door duties for days, weeks, and months together. But so soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him again, he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Cujas, another learned man, used to study when laid all his length upon the carpet, his face towards the floor, and there he revelled amidst piles of books which accumulated about him. The learned Amyot never studied without the harpsichord beside him; and he only quitted the pen to play it. Bentham, also, was extremely fond of the piano-forte, and had one in nearly every room in his house.

Richelieu amused himself in the intervals of his labour with a squadron of cats, of whom he was very fond. He used to go to bed at eleven at night, and after sleeping three hours, rise and write, dictate, or work, till from six to eight o'clock in the morning, when his daily levee was held. This worthy student displayed an extravagance equaling that of Wolsey. His annual expenditure was some four millions of francs, or about £170,000 sterling.

How different the fastidious temperance of Milton! He drank water and lived on the humblest fare. In his youth, he studied during the greatest part of the night; but in his more advanced

Health Maxims.

BY T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—(Much in Little.) The following will be read, believed, and remembered. It is what we call "truth condensed." The time is at hand when a violation of the physical laws will be regarded as no less sinful than the violation of the moral laws.

Health is the natural condition of living beings; disease is a state contrary to nature. In the relations of man to the universe, health is harmony; discord is disease. Pain is the harsh granting of discordant action.

The natural life is one of uninterrupted health, longevity, vigor and happiness; the natural death is the gradual and painless decay of the system in old age. Health comes from obedience to natural laws; disease is the result of their violation.

Man must know himself to comprehend nature; he must study nature to understand himself; his highest comprehension of God comes from his knowledge of himself, nature, and their relations to each other. The study of man and nature is the study of health.

Health is the highest revelation of God in nature, is the fountain of strength, beauty, intellect and happiness. Health is the greatest of blessings; it includes all others; it is also the simplest and most easily attained.

Health comes of itself, but we are at great pains to get our diseases. Health comes from the simple life of nature; disease from the artificial life of civilization. A state of disease is but a partial life; a sick man is more or less dead; health is the fullness of life.

Sunshine, heat, air, water, food and exercise, are the chief necessities of life. People who are deprived of sunlight grow like potato vines in a cellar. Darkness is the cause of many fatal diseases.

Warmth is a condition, as well as a result of vitality. The rule of temperature is to keep comfortable. Long chills exhaust a lot of vitality.

Heat and cold, up to a certain point, stimulate the vital powers; carried too far, they are alike debilitating. Clothing, night and day, should give sufficient warmth, with perfect cleanliness, freedom of motion, and free transpiration. Feather beds, cotton comforters, oil-cloth and India rubber clothing, are civilized abominations.

No air is fit to breathe which has been breathed before, unless it has first mingled with the whole body of the atmosphere. In breathing the air of a crowded and unventilated room, you inhale the breaths of other people, and not only get less oxygen than you require, and more carbonic acid than is good for you, but you also take in their noxious effluvia, diseased emanations, and impurities.

There is no disease which may not be caused or aggravated by breathing impure air. The air of a crowd of filthy and sickly human beings causes cholera infantum in children, typhus in adults, and scrofula, consumption, and countless diseases in all.

Most diseases enter the system through the lungs. I takes all the vegetables of the earth to purify the air that the animals corrupt. Health is purity; and purity is a condition of health. Every pore of the skin, every globe of the blood, and every fiber of the system, need to be washed every day with pure water.

The law of food is, that man should eat what is good for him, at such times and in such quantities as nature requires. To eat too little or too much, too seldom or too often, is trifling with the power of life.

The physiologists agree that man is not carnivorous, nor graminivorous; neither flesh-eater nor grass-eater, and infer that he should eat both. I infer that he should eat neither, but a kind of food better adapted than either to his organs and condition.

The natural diet of an adult man consists of seeds, fruits and roots—seeds, and wheat, rye, corn, rice, oats, nuts, &c; fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, &c; roots, as potatoes, beets, turnips, &c. The vegetable world offers us a vast variety of healthy food; and the bee, the cow, and certain fowls increase the store, by such elaborations as honey, milk, butter, eggs, &c., to supply all needed luxuries.

Activity of mind and body, of every organ, faculty and passion, is the reality of life, and the necessity of health. Exercise consists of the regular and successive activity of every organ and function.

All that gives health promotes happiness; all that gives happiness promotes health. A holy body is a temple fit for the Holy Ghost to dwell in; but a man who is covered with filth, his mouth full of tobacco, and his body full of disease, is a hard specimen of a Christian. He may pray three times a day, but he blasphemes every moment, and is a breathing profanation of the work of God.

Advertise. A business that is worth following, is worthy of being advertised, and next to having one's stock covered by insurance, we believe the most important step is to advertise it to the world. There is nothing like keeping one's trade before the public, or one's name in such a prominent position that it may not be forgotten. A simple card in for a week, is better than none at all, for the name and trade become associated in the mind, and the want of an article suggests at once the name of the trader. Try it.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That's rather surprising, as I've been practicing all night."

California Items. New York, Sept. 7. The Sandwich bark Sacramento arrived at Honolulu, from Panama, bound for San Francisco. On the passage a boy named Woolfolk of Ky, shot one of his comrades through the heart in a trifling dispute. He was tried by Lynch law, and hung at the yard arm.

Hon. Edward W. McGawghy, late M. C. of Ind., died on the steamer Winfield Scott.

A duel was fought by W. H. Jones and Jno. S. Neugent—former wounded. A party of seceding Mormons which left Missouri two years ago with prophet Brewster, arrived recently at San Diego in a destitute condition.

Health Maxims.

BY T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—(Much in Little.) The following will be read, believed, and remembered. It is what we call "truth condensed." The time is at hand when a violation of the physical laws will be regarded as no less sinful than the violation of the moral laws.

Health is the natural condition of living beings; disease is a state contrary to nature. In the relations of man to the universe, health is harmony; discord is disease. Pain is the harsh granting of discordant action.

The natural life is one of uninterrupted health, longevity, vigor and happiness; the natural death is the gradual and painless decay of the system in old age. Health comes from obedience to natural laws; disease is the result of their violation.

Man must know himself to comprehend nature; he must study nature to understand himself; his highest comprehension of God comes from his knowledge of himself, nature, and their relations to each other. The study of man and nature is the study of health.

Health is the highest revelation of God in nature, is the fountain of strength, beauty, intellect and happiness. Health is the greatest of blessings; it includes all others; it is also the simplest and most easily attained.

Health comes of itself, but we are at great pains to get our diseases. Health comes from the simple life of nature; disease from the artificial life of civilization. A state of disease is but a partial life; a sick man is more or less dead; health is the fullness of life.

Sunshine, heat, air, water, food and exercise, are the chief necessities of life. People who are deprived of sunlight grow like potato vines in a cellar. Darkness is the cause of many fatal diseases.

Warmth is a condition, as well as a result of vitality. The rule of temperature is to keep comfortable. Long chills exhaust a lot of vitality.

Heat and cold, up to a certain point, stimulate the vital powers; carried too far, they are alike debilitating. Clothing, night and day, should give sufficient warmth, with perfect cleanliness, freedom of motion, and free transpiration. Feather beds, cotton comforters, oil-cloth and India rubber clothing, are civilized abominations.

No air is fit to breathe which has been breathed before, unless it has first mingled with the whole body of the atmosphere. In breathing the air of a crowded and unventilated room, you inhale the breaths of other people, and not only get less oxygen than you require, and more carbonic acid than is good for you, but you also take in their noxious effluvia, diseased emanations, and impurities.

There is no disease which may not be caused or aggravated by breathing impure air. The air of a crowd of filthy and sickly human beings causes cholera infantum in children, typhus in adults, and scrofula, consumption, and countless diseases in all.

Most diseases enter the system through the lungs. I takes all the vegetables of the earth to purify the air that the animals corrupt. Health is purity; and purity is a condition of health. Every pore of the skin, every globe of the blood, and every fiber of the system, need to be washed every day with pure water.

The law of food is, that man should eat what is good for him, at such times and in such quantities as nature requires. To eat too little or too much, too seldom or too often, is trifling with the power of life.

The physiologists agree that man is not carnivorous, nor graminivorous; neither flesh-eater nor grass-eater, and infer that he should eat both. I infer that he should eat neither, but a kind of food better adapted than either to his organs and condition.

The natural diet of an adult man consists of seeds, fruits and roots—seeds, and wheat, rye, corn, rice, oats, nuts, &c; fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, &c; roots, as potatoes, beets, turnips, &c. The vegetable world offers us a vast variety of healthy food; and the bee, the cow, and certain fowls increase the store, by such elaborations as honey, milk, butter, eggs, &c., to supply all needed luxuries.

Activity of mind and body, of every organ, faculty and passion, is the reality of life, and the necessity of health. Exercise consists of the regular and successive activity of every organ and function.

All that gives health promotes happiness; all that gives happiness promotes health. A holy body is a temple fit for the Holy Ghost to dwell in; but a man who is covered with filth, his mouth full of tobacco, and his body full of disease, is a hard specimen of a Christian. He may pray three times a day, but he blasphemes every moment, and is a breathing profanation of the work of God.

Advertise. A business that is worth following, is worthy of being advertised, and next to having one's stock covered by insurance, we believe the most important step is to advertise it to the world. There is nothing like keeping one's trade before the public, or one's name in such a prominent position that it may not be forgotten. A simple card in for a week, is better than none at all, for the name and trade become associated in the mind, and the want of an article suggests at once the name of the trader. Try it.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That's rather surprising, as I've been practicing all night."

California Items. New York, Sept. 7. The Sandwich bark Sacramento arrived at Honolulu, from Panama, bound for San Francisco. On the passage a boy named Woolfolk of Ky, shot one of his comrades through the heart in a trifling dispute. He was tried by Lynch law, and hung at the yard arm.

Hon. Edward W. McGawghy, late M. C. of Ind., died on the steamer Winfield Scott.

A duel was fought by W. H. Jones and Jno. S. Neugent—former wounded. A party of seceding Mormons which left Missouri two years ago with prophet Brewster, arrived recently at San Diego in a destitute condition.

ACROSTIC.

For the Messenger.

May, beautiful May return again,
And with thee bring thy fragrant train:
Return sweet month with all the charms
You fold within your flowery arms.

Bright little pinks, and violets blue,
Red roses of the richest hue,
Oh! let them all again return
And with their native beauty burn.
Dear moments of the sweetest bliss,
Delay not, but remember this:
Until you come the hours are
So many little worlds of care.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

SONG.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Farewell! farewell! forget the past—
Its soothing dreams are o'er;
The chain of love that held us fast
Can hold our hearts no more.
I'll seek in silence to forget
What you in pleasure may;
But haste where beauty's pleasures yet—
Away! away! away!

Farewell! farewell! that dream is ill
That puns you while it staves;
For you have hearts are throbbing still,
And lips are sweet with praise;
The words of lovers in your ears,
Oh! music's tones will play;
Oh! haste where beauty's pleasures yet—
Away! away! away!

Suppose.

Mrs. Denison, whose editorial contributions to the Boston Oliver Branch make one of the best features, rebukes, fitly, in the following brief article, a too common practice into which most of us were very apt to fall. How quick are we to think the worst of our neighbors; to take it for granted that such and such acts have their origin in a wrong motive.

"If we suppose any thing, why not suppose good?" "Now what do you do that for? Suppose he should buy run with it?" To this querulous exclamation, the beautiful woman who had just given a bit of silver to a poor beggar, replied, "if we are to suppose any thing, why not suppose good?"

Noble answer, let us take it to our hearts and shrine it there; yet whose lips seldom part but to censure, remember these words. "If we are to suppose any thing, why not suppose good?"

Why suppose because your neighbor has a row of fine houses, and you have remained poor, though starting in life with him, that he has obtained his wealth by fraud and evil doing? If you are going to suppose at all, why not suppose good? Better business qualifications, a more mature judgment, a happier faculty of turning knowledge to account—why not suppose good?

Why suppose because your neighbor dresses in more showy or fashionable attire than you can afford that therefore she is vain and extravagant? How can you tell the depth of her purse? who has induced you into the mysteries of expenses? Why not suppose good?

Why suppose, because a girl, in the exuberance of youth and animal spirits, forgets at times that she is among censorious mortals and gives way to childish impulses of mirth; that she is bold, forward and presuming; that she is in danger of losing delicacy and reputation? Much misery has the thoughtless tongue caused for some poor child, whose boisterous glee, because she was "grown up," has been converted into bad behavior and pointed against her all her after life, through supposition.

It is dastardly to suppose evil; what does the word mean "suspicion without proof; to lay down or state as a proposition or fact may exist or be true, though not known to be true or exist."

How more than insufferably mean it then, in supposing wrong motives to regulate the conduct of those around us, and yet how prone to the sin is the majority of mankind!

"M is mean." "How did you find that out?" "Oh! I don't know; I have an impression that it is so; from some little things I have noticed."

There is a supposition founded on every slight tenure; the listener thinks not of analyzing the nature of the report, but takes it for granted that he is not only mean, but possesses those bad qualities inherent in such a character; and in time, M's reputation is established, though he may be one of the most deserving men in the community.

Let us take care then how we suppose; there may be harm and evil enough around us; but it is best for us not to suppose defects where we can out of every cloud glean a ray of light.

It will be better for our peace of mind we shall assimilate more to the divine perfection; if when we are to suppose anything we suppose good.

Pierce Catechism.

Question.—What is your idea concerning the disposition of the public lands?

Answer.—Keeling over at Contreras. Q.—What's your opinion of public appropriations for works of National internal improvement?

A.—Painting at Churubusco. Q.—What's your notion about the Fugitive Slave Law that you denounced in Jan. '52 and lauded in June '52.

A.—Too late at Molino Del Rey. Q.—What's your idea of protection to home industry?

A.—"Severe indisposition," and consequent absence from the battle of Chalpateneque and the city. Q.—What's your idea of the indiscriminate exercise of the veto power?

A.—Resignation and streaking if for home before the war was over. Q.—But give us some definite statement of your principles?

A.—Rolling over at the commencement of battle No. 1. Painted at the commencement of battle No. 2. Painted at battle No. 3. "Severe indisposition" occasioning absence from battle No. 4. In a distant "garrison" during battle No. 5. Resignation, home, and candy.

Hot Summers.

The excessive heat which prevails at present gives some interest to the following account of remarkable hot summers:—"In 1132 the earth opened, and the rivers and springs disappeared in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152 the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the Saine, the Loire, the Rhine, and the Danube were passed over dry-footed. In 1393 and 1394, great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440 the heat was excessive. In 1533, 1539, 1540, 1541, the rivers were almost entirely dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought over all Europe. In 1615 and 1616 the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy and the Netherlands. In 1646 there were 53 consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century. In 1718 it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burnt up, the rivers were dried up, and the theaters were closed by the decree of the Lieutenant of Police. The thermometer marked 36 degrees Reaumur (113 of Fahrenheit.) In gardens which were watered fruit trees flowered twice. In 1723 and 1724 the heat was extreme. In 1746, summer very hot and very dry, which absolutely calined the crops. During several months no rain fell. In 1748, 1751, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788, the heat was excessive. In 1811, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm and the wine delicious, even at Sassen. In 1818 the theaters remained close for nearly a month, owing to the heat. The maximum heat was 35 degrees (110.75 Fahrenheit.) In 1833, while fighting was going on on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, the thermometer marked 36 degrees centigrade (97.75 Fahrenheit.) In 1832, in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June, the thermometer marked 35 degrees centigrade. In 1835 the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 31 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 118 of Fahrenheit.) Frequent accidents, however, occur at a less elevated temperature."—*Goligau's Messenger.*

There is a Choice.

Scott is the American and Pierce the British candidate for President of these United States. Scott has always been allied to the interests of his own country. Proof: the Civil and Military History of the United States.

Pierce is "practical ally to the policy of Great Britain. Proof: the *Opinions of the English Press.*

"THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL PIERCE, of New Hampshire as the Democratic candidate for YOUR NEXT PRESIDENT, HAS HAD A WONDERFUL EFFECT IN INSPIRING BRITISH CAPITALISTS, especially since the proposition of the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whigs.—The consequence has been an increased demand on the stock exchange for American securities." [London Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

"The primary question for the U. States in the election, as it is for ourselves in the electoral contests of this week, is the national sanction and inviolable establishment of Free Trade.—The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the south, will secure, probably for ever, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles. In this respect and on this point, we take Gen. Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and as such, a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of the country. Gen. Pierce has our best wishes for success." [London (England) Times, July 6, 1852.]

"England may rely on GENERAL PIERCE for effectual Co-operation." [Manchester (England) Examiner.]

It is strange that English aristocracy should like Franklin Pierce, "a descendant of their own Percys," and be anxious for his election?

Is it singular that PIERCE Loco-focos should hate the DEFENDER OF THE IRISH, and the Hero who has so often vanquished them on their own ground, and with their own chosen weapons?

Thank God, WINFIELD SCOTT is an American—every inch of his scar-covered body, every throb and emotion of his heart and soul. His grandfather was killed in a battle against the English, and his father forced to flee from the kingdom with his life.

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
R. H. JOHNSON, EDITOR.
RICHMOND, SEPT. 17, 1852.
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852.
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WM. A. GRAHAM, OF N. C.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOSHUA F. BELL,
OF BOYLE.
WILLIAM PRESTON,
OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st District—LUCIEN ANDERSON, of Graves.
2d District—JOHN S. McFARLAND, of Davies.
3d District—JOHN G. ROGERS, of Warren.
4th District—THO. E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.
5th District—JOHN L. HELM, of Hardin.
6th District—CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison.
7th District—JOHN ROSSMAN, of Oldham.
8th District—T. F. MARSHALL, of Woodford.
9th District—LEANDER M. COX, of Fleming.
10th District—THOS. B. STEVENSON, of Mason.
MAJ. R. RENTON, of Madison County.

Scott Club.
We are requested by the President of the Scott Club to say there will be a meeting on to-morrow week, Saturday 25th. HON. ADDISON WHITE and others are expected to address the meeting.—Whigs, remember the day, and let there be a general attendance, as steps will be taken on that occasion to more thoroughly and effectually organize the party.

IS HE QUALIFIED?
Among the numerous questions which are to be determined by the issue of the Presidential contest, there is one of the most prominent and highest importance, which the smaller and more narrow contracted partisans are very apt to overlook, but which, we feel assured will not be unnoticed and unconsidered by the great masses of the American people. It is this:

"Shall the standard of fitness for the highest office in the Union be so far reduced as to permit the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE?"

It is an acknowledged fact, that at certain periods heretofore in the history of the country, the true standard has been somewhat lowered, and that in the distribution of patronage by certain administrations there has been sometimes even a profligate disregard of all claims founded on services or qualifications.—But it must be admitted by every one, except, perhaps those whose personal and pecuniary interests or party attachments restrain them from a candid acknowledgement or confession, that, in regard to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, the nomination of Mr. PIERCE is a very great descent from the time-honored grade heretofore advocated and maintained by the different parties into which the people of this country have been at any time divided. Compared, if you please, even with JAMES K. POLK, he sinks, in point of talents, attainments, experience in public affairs, powers of speech and writing, and in every solitary element of public reputation and character. Go along down the line, and compared with any other man who has been elevated to the office of President of the United States, his pretensions are insignificant and ridiculous. It was, of course, too much to expect from the infirmity of human nature, that he should decline so exalted an honor so unexpectedly and unceremoniously offered, but yet that would have been the part of wisdom; for he has had ample opportunities of knowing who and what he is, and of measuring to a fraction the extent of his shallow ability. When he reflects on those opportunities, he must, unless destitute of reason, feel, in despite of all the vague flatteries with which he may now be addressed by the self-important, self-seeking partisans of the hour, a conscious sense of gross inferiority. For they were opportunities which have been denied to many men of real talent and genius among his own contemporaries. How many such men are there who would have exulted, if the occasions of distinction, which have so freely been presented to him, had fallen to their lot! How many would, by their conduct, have approved themselves, men of the most superior ability, and worthy of those high offices which were fitted to call forth the fullest exertions of their capacity.

We have no desire and no motive or inclination to underrate Mr. Pierce.—But he has certainly been FULLY TRIED, and found wanting, in the requisites of an elected Chief Magistrate of a great nation. His success now would be a premium on established mediocrity.—It would be a potent argument in favor of having done nothing in the military or civil service of the nation, when the most favorable opportunities were offered.

The Independent order of Odd-Fellow's will have a procession in this place, on Tuesday of next week, 21st instant. All members of the order in good standing are invited to participate on that occasion.

JOHN W. STEVENSON, the democratic candidate for State Elector, will address the people of Madison county at the Court House in Richmond on Monday next, 20th instant.

Circuit Court commences on Monday next, 20th instant.

See the Card of EDWARD W. TURNER, Esq., and the advertisement of JOHN G. McAN, in to-day's paper.

It affords us pleasure to recommend to the citizens of Madison that substantial and well-trying firm J. B. & L. E. FRANCIS. They are just receiving a large and well selected assortment of beautiful and durable Goods of every description, which have been selected with an eye single to the wants and necessities of this community, all of which will be sold to suit purchasers. We cordially invite our readers to give them a call without delay, and will warrant satisfaction, for they are perfect gentlemen and will do what is right, honorable and just. Call.

We respectfully call attention to the Card of Dr. Geo. M. WEAVER, who has permanently located at Elliston, in this County, and recommend him to the patronage of a liberal public.

DISUNION.
The disunion fanatics, have, since the nomination of Franklin Pierce claimed him as a candidate of their "creation and choice." From letters which have been written and speeches made by John Forsyth, Pierre Soule, Mr. Orr, Palmer and a host of other disunionists, it is very evident that they claim him as the candidate of their own making. Mr. Orr on the floor of the House of Representatives, said he claimed Gen. Pierce as a statesman after South Carolina's own heart. On the 12th of September, 1851, Mr. Forsyth wrote a letter to a meeting of the citizens of South Carolina, who were opposed to "submission to the past wrongs and aggressions of the General Government," and in favor of disunion or forcible resistance, in which he says:

"Gentlemen, it is not we who have lost our loyalty to the Union of our fathers; BUT THAT UNION IS NO MORE."

"Your loyalty was unimpeached and unimpeachable, until LOYALTY TO THE UNION BECAME TREASON TO THE INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM, AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES."

A letter was also read from J. S. Palmer, in which he says: "For more than twenty years I have been a disunionist," and concluded his letter by saying: "If elected a delegate to the Southern Congress, I shall feel myself bound to vote for no measure proposed before that body that does not tend directly to the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy."

Think, is this not a dangerous state of affairs? Can the South support this man whose bosom friends and supporters are John Van Buren, Hale, Rantoul and Dix? Can the lovers of our glorious Union, when they know he is the avowed and boasted candidate of the vilest disunionists in the land vote for this man Pierce, when all the hotspurs who are in favor of secession claim him as the candidate of their "choice and creation?" He is the candidate of those who have published to the world that South Carolina was right in her resistance to the Federal Government—men whose in favor of a Southern Congress, who have pledged themselves boldly to propose no measures not tending "directly to a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy."

We ask the honest people of the country to examine well the position of Mr. Pierce. He is ardently supported by the Abolitionists of the North; another wing of his admirers and supporters are solemnly pledged to labor for a dissolution of the Union, while a third wing under the command of that little swell-head Douglas of Illinois, are determined to annex all the Islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the United States, together with the whole world regardless of consequences, provided, of course, they do not have to do any of the fighting. "A house divided against itself must fall," hence we look upon the election of Gen. Scott as certain.

HON. ADDISON WHITE, member of Congress from this district arrived at home last week. He is looking exceedingly well and is in fine health. He brings the most flattering news from the east in relation to the election of GEN. SCOTT. Throughout the entire east the greatest enthusiasm prevails. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are set down, as certain, which makes our opponents entirely despair of success. It is true they are endeavoring to "keep up appearances," and trying to make the best of a bad bargain, but we know and they know it will be labor in vain.

Col. WHITE, expects in a few days to visit his friends throughout this district, for the purpose of giving an account of his stewardship, and to talk to them about the debt of gratitude they owe to that noble old Hero Winfield Scott.—Let all hear him.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference commences its session in this place on Wednesday next, 22d inst.

YESSER & SCOTT, of Lexington, are, in to-day's paper, calling attention to their extensive and finely assorted stock of Jewelry, which they have just received from head quarters. They are offering great inducements to those desiring any thing in their line, and we would advise our friends to give them a call.

See the Card of EDWARD W. TURNER, Esq., and the advertisement of JOHN G. McAN, in to-day's paper.

It affords us pleasure to recommend to the citizens of Madison that substantial and well-trying firm J. B. & L. E. FRANCIS. They are just receiving a large and well selected assortment of beautiful and durable Goods of every description, which have been selected with an eye single to the wants and necessities of this community, all of which will be sold to suit purchasers. We cordially invite our readers to give them a call without delay, and will warrant satisfaction, for they are perfect gentlemen and will do what is right, honorable and just. Call.

We respectfully call attention to the Card of Dr. Geo. M. WEAVER, who has permanently located at Elliston, in this County, and recommend him to the patronage of a liberal public.

THE FREESOILERS.
There was never anything clearer to the mind of an intelligent, strutting man than that the Freesoilers as a party are laboring for the success of Franklin Pierce in the present contest for the Presidency. Every action and movement of the leaders of the party show conclusively that this is the fact. In this acting they are governed entirely by selfish motives, resulting alone from the sacred avowals of Mr. Pierce, that if he is elected he "will proscribe no one." Giving his freesoil allies to understand fully, if they labor for him, that the "loaves and fishes" shall be equally distributed among the faithful. This indisputable fact has secured the affections and cooperation of Dix, Van Buren, Rynder, Stanton, Samuel M. and Richard Ayer and a host of others, all of whom are bosom friends of Mr. Pierce and some of them reside in his native State. These men and the whole party are down upon Gen. Scott, because he was born in Virginia, and was taught to respect the rights of every American citizen. Ayer, they say openly and determinedly that the "Freesoilers have nothing to gain from the whig party," which is a tacit acknowledgement that they expect much—very much should the people and country have such an Executive, which God forbid, as Franklin Pierce.

We can only judge of men or parties by their acts. All the speakers of the freesoil party that we have heard and those whose speeches we have read, go to show that there is a coalition going on between that party and the democrats. The following evidence is sufficient to prove our assertion. It is an extract taken from a speech delivered at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, by Hon. Wm. A. GORMAN, of Indiana. This glorious avowal, like many others are inducing scores to close in with the overtures of democracy, and to labor for the election of Pierce, who, if elected, is to divide the "spoils of office." But read:

"There is no reason why any intelligent man, who has heretofore acted with the Freesoil party, should continue within its ranks, as its tendency is plainly a revival of those agitating questions which at one time threatened the existence of this glorious Union. WHAT CAN FREESOILERS HOPE FROM THE WHIG PARTY? WHAT HAS THAT PARTY EVER DONE TO COM- MEND IT TO THEIR SUPPORT, either directly by voting for Scott, or indirectly for Hale? Come back to the democratic fold and you shall be received with welcome hands and hospitable hearts."

Added to the above and to show how closely wedded and secretly organized the democratic and freesoil parties are, we subjoin the remarks contained in the Sandusky Democrat a Pierce and King paper, which says: "If the encroachments of slavery are ever stopped it must be by the Democratic party? The great mass of its members are in favor of universal freedom, and it only requires the doing away of some prejudice and a great deal of cowardice to have the democratic party show itself on the side of freedom."

Then again that staunch pillar of abolitionism, GIBBONS, around which the whole free soil party rally with fervor and enthusiasm has opened his mouth and his followers hearken unto his voice. He is down on the Whig party; is an uncompromising abolitionist and going it strong for Pierce and King. See what he says: "But I ask what has the Whig party done to merit our confidence? The present Whig administration has done more to extend and perpetuate slave trade than any Democratic administration ever did. They have brought upon us the infamous fugitive law and they now stand pledged to eternize it."

WHIG RALLY.
We see by the Louisville papers that on the 14th inst., the Whigs of Kentucky and adjoining States assembled in that city for the purpose of commemorating the day on which the American Army under the command of the patriot chieftain WINFIELD SCOTT, entered the city of Mexico. Twenty-five thousand people were present on the occasion, and it is said for enthusiasm and good feelings it greatly surpassed any thing of the kind ever held in the city. The Courier says the people were out in their majesty and their strength, and it does our very heart good to be able to send to the Whigs of the Nation greeting, that the Whigs of glorious Old Kentucky have entered into the contest in earnest, and that all is well here.—They have put on their armor and they will send out a report in November next, that will make the whig heart of the Nation leap with joy. The Journal says that the grounds at 12 o'clock were overflowed by the tide of human beings. They reminded us of the lands bordering on the Mississippi during a great and rising flood. In the midst of them a broad current was sweeping majestically along, from which smaller ones would flow at certain points, as through crevasses, and settle in large stationary bodies on each side.

Thus it will be seen that the glorious old ball is rolling, not only in Kentucky but throughout the Union. Battle on friends, you are engaged in a noble, a praiseworthy, a glorious cause, and your efforts will consummate in the election of the patriot chieftain WINFIELD SCOTT.

OUR CANDIDATE.
How unjust, unkind, and ungenerous are the unprovoked assaults and bitter calumny of those corrupt and selfish partisans who are venting spleen, envy and vile vituperations against WINFIELD SCOTT merely because he has consented at the request of a majority of the American people to become a candidate for the Presidency. Read the column of testimonials of his exalted worth and standing with a large number of the most prominent and influential Statesmen and soldiers, who have graced the earth, and it will bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the veriest blackguard who has been guilty of defaming his hard earned, brilliant reputation.—The same course has been pursued that was attempted when the lamented Harrison was a candidate. He was charged with being an abolitionist, a coward—he was no general—no statesman, he was nothing but an old granny. Every thing that could be said derogatory to his life, character and services. But the people was the great tribunal which was to try the case. What a glorious verdict they rendered by giving him the most overwhelming majority and victory that was ever received.

The same detestable and hideous cry was raised against our much loved and gallant Taylor, but it proved of no avail. He was far in the advance of their bitter calumny and violence. And now, the same efforts are being resorted to to defeat Gen. Scott. He has already been denounced a Catholic, an Abolitionist, a native American, a Defiant and a Coward. He was the most prominent in the pacification of South Carolina, in preventing a collision between the United States and Great Britain upon the northeastern boundary question, in quelling the disturbances upon the Northern frontier, in the peaceable removal of the Cherokees and in settling the difficulties with Mexico.—Notwithstanding he has accomplished beneficial results as a cavalier, yet every thing is resorted to to pluck the proud laurels from the noble brow of him who has won them by fatigue, privation, and unrelenting service.

Think of these things, reader, and recollect the claims of Gen. Scott upon the gratitude of the American people are not of mushroom growth, they took root in the war of 1812 and have grown stronger and more powerful every succeeding year. Fall in the ranks and under the proud banner of SCOTT, GRAHAM and the COUNTRY, and our noble, gallant and generous leader will march as on to victory and triumph.

SKIES BRIGHT.
We have no desire nor do we intend to compete with our political opponents in the game of brag, which some of them are so singularly fond of. We are perfectly willing to leave to them all the boasting and blowing before the election, for we feel quite sure they will drop their heads and have nothing of the kind to perform after the great American people shall have voted in November. But while we would not excite to too high a pitch, the already bright and elevated hopes of our whig friends, we see no plausible reason why we should not from time to time, proclaim broadcast the abundant reasons for our firm and deliberate belief that WINFIELD SCOTT will receive a large majority of the electoral votes for President of the United States.

Our grounds of confidence are greatly strengthened by the faithful intelligence received through the most certain and reliable sources, from those States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which always settle the destiny of Presidential candidates, and is from those who know. The genuine old whig spirit of '40 and '48, is thoroughly aroused in the glorious old Empire State. The organization was never better—the activity never more alert—the discipline, using a military term, never more complete.—The Whig Press there is displaying more distinguished ability, energy and adroitness, in both attack and defence, than ever before. The Scott Clubs and other associations organized for the purpose, are alive and using every honorable means to secure the election of our noble standard-bearer. And although in this, a every similar contest it requires labor and "eternal vigilance," yet every exertion of talent—every sacrifice of pleasure is sweetened by the certain prospect of a brilliant victory. Hence our friends can rely upon New York as certain for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

As much might also be said of the old Key Stone State. The faithful old Campfires are burning there with all the brightness of that time when Pennsylvania broke loose from the shackles of Locofocoism, and boldly proclaimed herself, once more on the side of the Constitution and the Union, after the long Commercial darkness of Jacksonism. Consequently, we veritably believe that she will reject the inexperienced, illiterate and feeble personage whom party droll succeeded in foisting upon her then reluctant supporters and his now still more unwilling and hourly and daily more and more disheartened and discouraged adherents. She will be the keystone of the triumphal arch for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

It is very evident to a discerning mind that the freesoil managers designed by the nomination of Hale, to give the Buckeye State to Pierce and King. But the disgraceful plot has been discovered; the people will upset the tables, and disperse the corrupt tricksters to their proper obscurity and Ohio will roll up a glorious—a Harrison majority for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Democratic "gratitude" to a faithful public servant.

"If the Democrats could contrive to fasten a peacock's tail to the old General, he would strut himself to death by the middle of October."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"We charge Gen. Scott with cowardice."—*Pennsylvania.*

"Gen. Scott is vain, empty, proud and silly."—*Gen. Pierce's Biography, page 557.*

"Old Fuss and Feathers—Winfield Scott! The Chieftain's deeds proclaim—With foes before, behind, a shot He hopped at Lundy's Lane."—*Democrat Song.*

"History tell us that Scott led to a most disastrous and creditable defeat at Queenstown Heights. In that battle he was not only defeated by a greatly inferior force, but he was also taken prisoner by the British; and with him the British took more prisoners than they had men in the fight."—*From the New Hampshire Patriot, Gen. Pierce's Home Organ.*

"The Whigs seem to think Scott ought to be elected President because no one is obliged to ask who he is, contending that every body has heard of him. What school-boy has not heard of Gen. Benedict Arnold? If he were alive, would you elect him on the same merit?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"The proud man, Gen. Scott is a rool, in his fermentation, swelling, and boiling like a porridge pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self conceit, that renders him the man of pasteboard, and a true BUCKRAM KNIGHT."—*Detroit Free Press.*

From these base and malignant attacks, imputing cowardice, incompetency, silliness, &c., to the Hero of Three Wars, who has thrice conquered Peace by his valor as a Soldier, and thrice averted bloodshed by his skill as a Diplomatist—from this linking the name of a brave and fearless public servant with that of the world-depised Traitor Arnold, we turn to the testimony of men of all parties, voluntarily proffered when he was not a candidate for office; and when it was not to the interest of partizan malignants to blacken his character and his fame.

The Testimony of Madison.
At 27, said President Madison, after Scott's brilliant Canadian campaign: "Put him down as a Major General—I am done with objecting to his youth." And he was so promoted, the youngest Major General ever known in the American Army.

At 28, he offered Gen. Scott the post of Secretary of War, being the youngest man to whom a Cabinet office has ever been proffered by any President.

Kosciusko.
In a letter written to him to a friend in 1815, he spoke of Gen. Scott then in Europe, as follows:

"Be pleased to convey my compliments to Gen. Scott, and especially for his victories in Canada. I hope the Americans will follow his example—his courage, his energy and his virtues."

The Albany Argus.

The Albany Argus, on the 2nd of August, 1814, in announcing the Victory of Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, as it is sometimes called, declared:

"The enemy's numerical force was much superior of Gen. Scott's; his line was far extended and he showed a disposition to flank. In order to counteract these views he was fought in detachments—his charge in column—Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge. He was severely wounded by a grape-shot in the shoulder, beside a severe bruise occasioned by a shell or cannon shot—having had two horses killed. * * * The Battle of Bridgewater will be remembered by posterity with the same sensations as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga."

Gov. Marcy.
After his pacification of the Canadian frontier, on his return, the Legislature of New York gave him a public supper, at which Gov. Wm. L. Marcy presided, when the following toast in his honor was drank:

"The Soldier, who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never, in a single instance, transgressed its limits."

Tammany Hall.
On Sept. 17th, 1818, the anniversary of the siege of Fort Erie was celebrated at Tammany Hall and Gen. Scott was elected to preside. The following toast was offered by the heroic Col. Croghan, and drank with all the honors: "Gen. Winfield Scott. The soldier's boast, his country's pride—in battle a roaring storm—mild as the evenings sun in peace."

John Quincy Adams.
"In an experience of more than fifty years in the public service, I have never met a man of more exalted virtues. He possesses higher claims upon his country as a pacificator than a warrior; the lustre of his services in preserving the peace of the country surpassing the brilliancy of his military achievements."

Gen. Jackson.
In 1832, Gen. Scott was selected by President Jackson as a confidential agent of the Government to proceed to Charleston, and there uphold the laws and power of the Government at the same time that he sought to conciliate the excited Nullifiers. General Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, in his official instructions says: "He, (President Jackson) has FULL CONFIDENCE in your JUDGMENT and DISCRETION. * * * You are at liberty to take such measures as you may think prudent and a just precaution requires."

Gen. Cass.
After Scott had in 1832, composed the Black Hawk difficulties on the frontier, and negotiated important Treaties with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, offered the following tribute to his services on his return:

Allow me to congratulate you, sir, upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Rev. Dr. Channing.

This eminent and world-known New England divine, after his removal of the Cherokees, declared:

"To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the more and more lasting glory of a pacificator and a friend of mankind. It would not be easy to find among us a man of purer fame."

The Washington Globe.

The Washington Globe the bitter political organ of Jackson and Van Buren's Administration, in the Canadian troubles, declared June 6th 1833:

"Gen. Scott, on the Northern frontier will be in the midst of scenes familiar to him, and the public have an earnest in the character he established then, that every thing will be done that prudence, courage, and sagacity can do, to maintain the peace and honor of his country."

Martin Van Buren.

When a military negotiator was required to pacify the difficulties on the Canadian frontier, and yet if found necessary to give the British "gun for gun and more"—and also when the Maine Boundary dispute threatened War, President Van Buren leaned on the strong arm of old Chippewa and selected him above all others for the delicate and responsible duties.

The Washington Union.

"We have taken the Gibraltar of the Western Continent. The gratitude and admiration of a free people are due to Maj Gen. Scott. In less than eleven months a succession of achievements has poured in upon us, which would grace the annals of any people under the sun."—*Washington Union, April 10 1847.*

Daniel Webster.

"I understand there is a report on the table from Gen. Scott, a man who has performed the most brilliant campaign on recent military record, a man who has waged against the enemy, waged against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and has carried the flag of his country to the Capitol of the enemy, honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor, and the great military credit of his country." In Senate, March 23rd, 1848.

Henry Clay.

"I must take this opportunity to say, that for skill—for science—for strategy—for bold and daring fighting—for the valour of individuals and masses, that portion of the Mexican war which was conducted by gallant Scott as Chief commander, stands unrivalled either by the deeds of Cortez himself, or by those of any other commander in ancient or modern times."

GEN. QUITMAN'S ESTIMATE OF GEN. SCOTT.

The subjoined letter, communicating General QUITMAN's version of the conversation which has been relied upon for an exposition of his views, deserves a circulation coextensive with that of Democratic slanders of General Scott.—It is the spontaneous expression of the opinions of an able and we believe honest—though mistaken—Democrat, and should silence the pop-gun batteries of Democrats that are without a title of his distinction or integrity. It will be seen that General Quitman's statement agrees substantially with the one of the Memphis Eagle; and that he declares unequivocally his conviction that General Scott has not been appreciated by Southern Whigs, that he is trustworthy on the slavery question, that he was an early and has been a constant friend of the Compromise measures, and that his whole character repels the supposition that he will be unduly swayed by others in the event of his elevation to the Presidency. We shall see whether the Democratic presses that have been in the habit of printing and applauding Gen. Quitman's letters and speeches will make room for the following:

"A CARD."

"MONMOUTH, July 23, 1852.

"To Major Edward, Editor of the Free Trader: "DEAR SIR: Some friends who appear to attribute more consequence to newspaper reports of my opinions than I do, have specially called my attention to the following article from the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer of the 4th instant:

"TESTIMONY OF A DEMOCRAT AND SOUTHERNER."

"We presume that among our Democratic fellow-citizens, at least, the opinion of ex Governor John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, is entitled to some weight. The genuineness of his 'Democracy' and his honest but somewhat misdirected devotion to the South have, we believe, never been questioned even by the bitterest of his political opponents. A gentleman of New Orleans, who was a fellow-passenger of Governor Quitman a few days since on a steamer bound up the river, asked his opinion of General Scott?"

"Sir," said the Governor, in reply, "the American people have never done General Scott justice! The more that man's character and claims of distinction are canvassed, the higher will be the stand he will take in the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen."

"I have been surprised and astonished (continued Governor Quitman) that among the Whig party there should be found a single man unwilling to give him a cordial and hearty support. As to his being 'controlled by Seward, that is all stuff. I know the man, and he will be controlled by no one, contrary to his own convictions of what is right. And, as to his being true to the South, I consider him the most unexceptionable man, on that score, among all the Whigs who have been named in connection with the Presidency. I am a Democrat; and, consequently, differing widely as I do from General Scott on every political question, can never give him support; but if there is a Whig in the Union for whom, under any circumstances, I could cast my vote for President, that Whig is Winfield Scott."

"Such, in substance, was the reply of a brave and gallant old soldier, when his opinion of a noble and much-abused companion-in-arms was asked. We have before heard that these were the sentiments of Governor Quitman. If we mistake not there is a gentleman in this city, (a Democrat), and another at Holly Springs, Mississippi, who served with Governor Quitman in

the Mexican war, to whom, some months since, he made declaration almost identical with the foregoing. This testimony, from one of the highest Democratic sources, taken in connexion with General Scott's hearty, unqualified, and enthusiastic approval of the Whig platform—which is now PLAIN AND PALPABLE TO THE WORLD'S SOUTHERN, STRONG, AND MORE JUST TO THE SOUTH, on sectional questions, than the Democratic platform)—these facts, we say, ought to be, and, we doubt not, will be, satisfactory not only to all Whigs, but to every man in the country."

"The zealous friend of General Scott who reported to the editors of the Eagle and Enquirer the conversation above alluded to, has, no doubt, unintentionally placed in my mouth language stronger than I used, and thus attributed to me sentiments which I do not entertain, and could not utter."

"The conversation alluded to occurred on the deck of a steamer, in the presence of several gentlemen of both parties. In reply to various opinions expressed by others, I said in substance that the Southern Whigs, in their opposition to General Scott, had done him injustice; that his opinions on the slavery question were less obnoxious than those heretofore publicly expressed by Fillmore and Webster, and I would sooner trust him on that subject than either of those gentlemen; that if there was any merit in the 'Compromise,' which I did not admit, Scott should be preferred by them, because he openly declared for it before. Fillmore's opinion was known. For these reasons it appeared to me strange that men who were willing to support Fillmore or Webster should make objections to Scott: That my objections to Scott applied equally to the other gentlemen; they were founded on radical differences of opinion in regard to the structure and character of our political system; that General Scott was an advocate of a strong national government, while I was a States Rights man of the strictest school; that for this reason I should not vote for him, but would always do him justice, although I had reason to complain of some of his official acts in regard to myself as an officer of the army."

"A Whig gentleman present, having remarked that the apprehension was that Scott would be controlled by Seward and politicians of his stripe, I smiled and said: 'You mistake the character of the man. The danger lies in the opposite extreme. Always accustomed to command, General Scott prides himself specially upon the infallibility of his own judgment. He rarely asks or takes advice. He will be controlled by no man, not the whole Whig party, against his own convictions.'"

"Some allusion having been made to his military reputation, and my opinion asked, I said it would be unwise in us (the Democratic party) to deny him the military distinction. That his Mexican campaign, from the first gun at Vera Cruz to the fall of the capital, was one of the most brilliant on military record. Its lustre was dimmed by some blunders—about which I would not now speak—but that when the history of his victorious march, from the seaboard to the national palace, shall be faithfully detailed and popularized, it will greatly add to the high military fame he at present enjoys, not only in America but abroad."

"The conversation was casual and desultory. I have merely endeavored to present my share in it correctly. It is known that, in private conversation, I am in the habit of expressing my opinions frankly, without looking to political consequences.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"J. A. QUITMAN."

This letter exhibits General QUITMAN's attitude towards General Scott. Another epistle, written six days before the date of the above, gives his views of the policy of the Democracy and the nature of the support which General Pierce may expect from consistent politicians of the Southern Rights school. In this communication, addressed to the Pierce committee of Jackson, Mississippi—General Quitman declares his determination "not to take a prominent or active part in the pending Presidential canvass." "The ill-judged act of 'the convention,' in endorsing the Compromise and declaring it a finality, have, he says, created objections which to him are insuperable, and as with him the matter "involves not only political consistency, but fidelity to principle," he "is unable to render anything like cordial support to General Pierce."

The Petersburg (Va.) Express states that Roger A. Pryor, Esq., editor of the South-Side Democrat, has been tendered the post of assistant editor of the Washington Union, and accepted. He was to enter upon the duties about the 10th inst.

MORE GLORY.—The Locofocos are trying to start the idea that Pierce had a hole shot through—his HAT in the Mexican War. Well the General's military capital is growing—a stumbling horse, a faint on the battle field and an old hat with a hole in it, instead of a "brick."

DEATH OF EDITORS.—HENRY C. CAMPBELL, one of the editors of the Sandusky Clarion; R. Mc. NEMAR, editor of the Springfield (O.) Republic, and JOHN T. WAITE, junior partner of the Chicago Tribune, have died within a few days.

We have just received No 5 of the Artists' Journal, published by the "Artists' Union of Cincinnati." This is a most excellent work, worthy of extensive patronage and devoted to the fine Arts. We would advise all to become members of the Art Union Society and thereby obtain the paper and two beautiful engravings for \$5. Call on Dr. Baker.

The attention of Merchants and others is directed to the advertisement of Gothic Arcade, the Model Clothing establishment, of Cincinnati. Also, Fayette Farms for sale, and an advertisement of T. S. & T. C. S. Bronston.

